

Demystifying Medicine Confession

"Patient"



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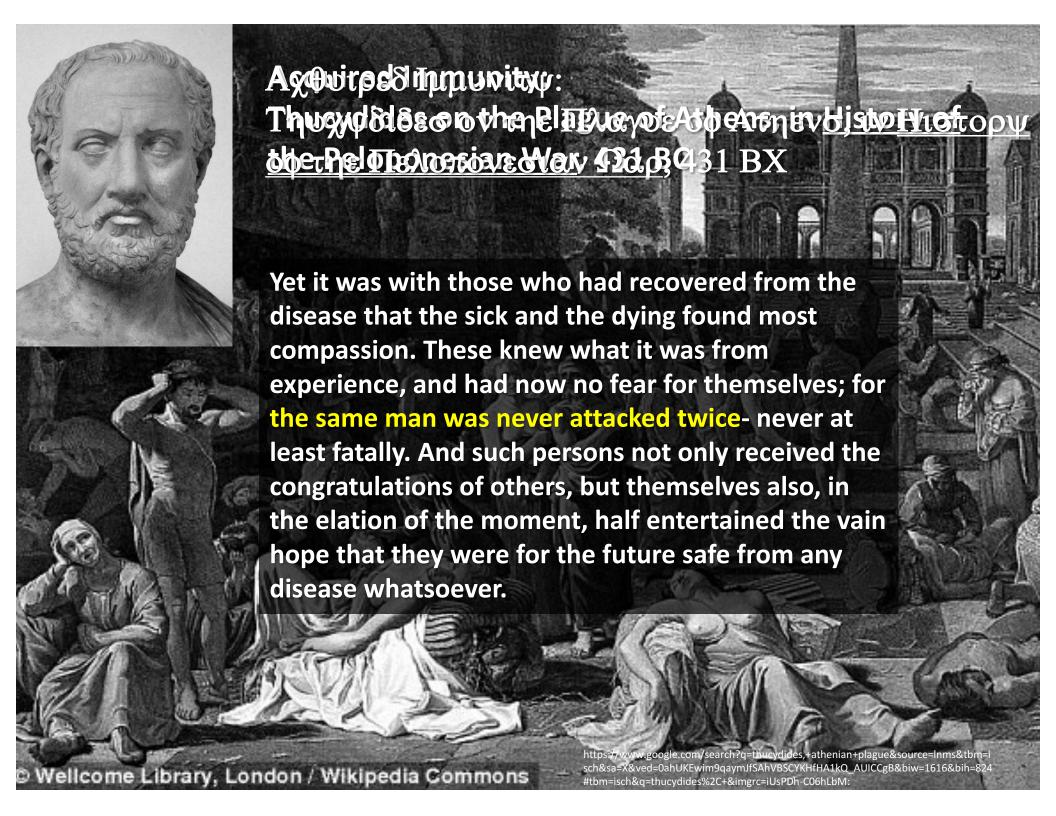
Disclaimer

HIV Vaccine Development

FOR.

Sophisticated, Intelligent Non-specialists

If it was easy it would be done already!!!



Vaccines Licensed for Use in the United States

https://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/Vaccines/ApprovedProducts/UCM093833

Adenovirus Type 4 and Type 7 Vaccine, Live, Oral

Anthrax Vaccine Adsorbed

BCG Live

BCG Live

Cholera Vaccine Live Oral

Diphtheria & Tetanus Toxoids Adsorbed

Diphtheria & Tetanus Toxoids & Acellular Pertussis Vaccine Adsorbed

Diphtheria & Tetanus Toxoids & Acellular Pertussis Vaccine Adsorbed

Diphtheria & Tetanus Toxoids & Acellular Pertussis Vaccine Adsorbed, Hepatitis B (recombinant) and Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine Combined

Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Acellular Pertussis Adsorbed and Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine

Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Acellular Pertussis Adsorbed and Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine

Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Acellular Pertussis Adsorbed, Inactivated Poliovirus and Haemophilus b Conjugate (Tetanus Toxoid Conjugate) Vaccine

Haemophilus b Conjugate Vaccine (Meningococcal Protein Conjugate)

Haemophilus b Conjugate Vaccine (Tetanus Toxoid Conjugate)

Haemophilus b Conjugate Vaccine (Tetanus Toxoid Conjugate)

Haemophilus b Conjugate Vaccine (Meningococcal Protein Conjugate) & Hepatitis B Vaccine (Recombinant)

Hepatitis A Vaccine, Inactivated

Hepatitis A Vaccine, Inactivated

Hepatitis A Inactivated and Hepatitis B (Recombinant) Vaccine

Hepatitis B Vaccine (Recombinant)

Hepatitis B Vaccine (Recombinant)

Human Papillomavirus Quadrivalent (Types 6, 11, 16, 18) Vaccine, Recombinant

Human Papillomavirus 9-valent Vaccine, Recombinant

Human Papillomavirus Bivalent (Types 16, 18) Vaccine, Recombinant

Influenza A (H1N1) 2009 Monovalent Vaccine

Influenza Virus Vaccine, H5N1 (for National Stockpile)

Influenza A (H5N1) Virus Monovalent Vaccine, Adjuvanted

Influenza Vaccine, Adjuvanted

Successful Vaccines To Date

Largely a triumph of empiricism, luck and fortuitously tractable targets

a variant of a known human cancer virus, called HTLV-III. Second, not only has the agent been identified, but a new process has been developed to mass produce this virus. This discovery is crucial because in conables heaver she first time to characterizinthe ragent in fletailt and to gniperstand its behavior xihirdly tevith this covery and sboth the virus and this new process, we now have a blood test for AIDS which we hope can be widely available within about six months. We have applied for the patent on this process today. With the blood test, can identify AIDS victims with essentially 100

HIV Vaccine Efficacy Studies: 1984-2017

Vax 003 gp120 protein

Vax 004 gp120 protein

HVTN 502 (STEP) Ad5

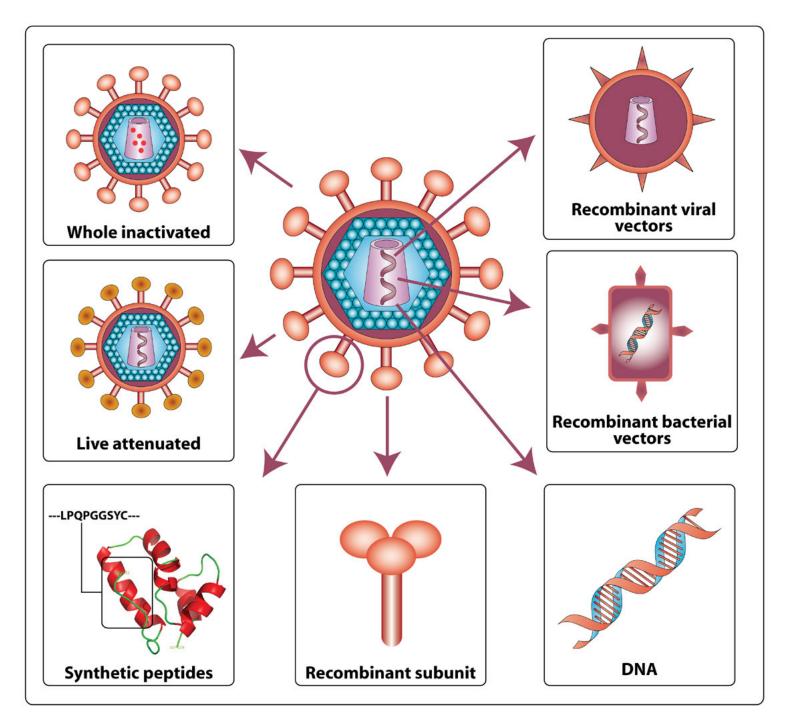
HVTN 503 (Phambili) Ad5

RV144 Pox/protein

HVTN 702 Pox/Protein

Principles of Successful Vaccine Development

- Purpose of vaccines: Prevent infection vs. prevent disease
- Examples of naturally occurring (postconvalescent) immunity
- Immune correlate of protection
- Animal model



 $https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/78/Various_approaches_for_HIV_vaccine_development.jpg$

Challenges to HIV Vaccine Development

- No natural clearance; rare control
- Diversity, mutation, escape
- Attacks, eliminates/disables key immune cells
- Differential kinetics, virus, immunity
- Conformational complexity
- Glycoshield
- Integration/latency

Global influenza 1996

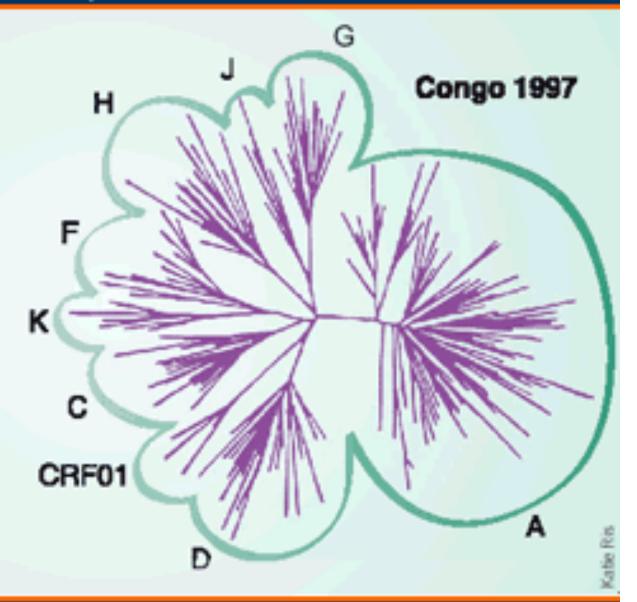


6 years after infection



HIV Amsterdam cohort 1991

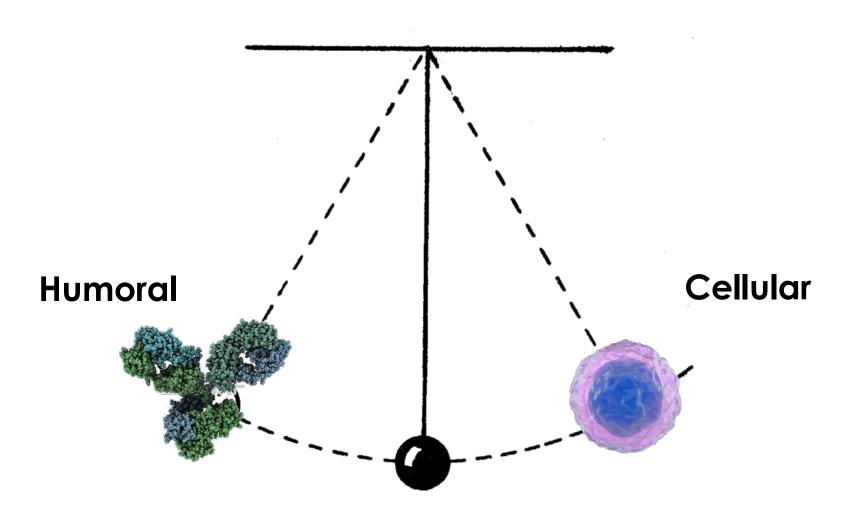




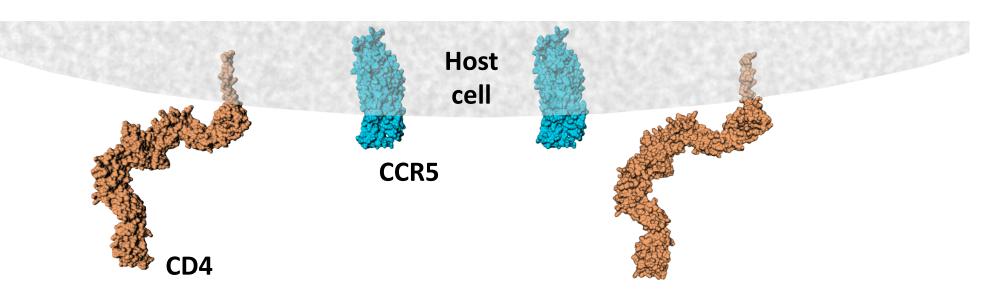
Mechanisms of vaccine protection: no real correlate of protection from natural infection studies

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Vaccine approaches: Targets
  Humoral:
    NAb (potency/breadth)
    Non-NAb/Fc Functional Ab (ADCC, etc)
  T cell immunity (Elite controllers)
  Innate/Adjuvants
Vaccine approaches: Immunogens
  Prime boost
  Killed, subunit, SOSIP trimer,
  Live vectors
    Replication incompetent
    Replication competent
  Nucleic acids: DNA, RNA
  Consensus, Conserved, Mosaic inserts
Immunization Scheme
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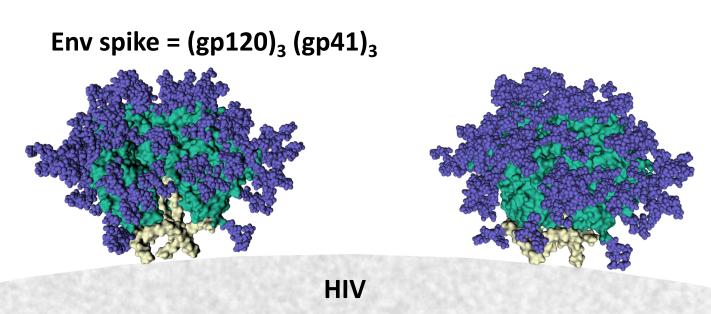
Humoral/Cellular Pendulum in HIV Vaccine Development

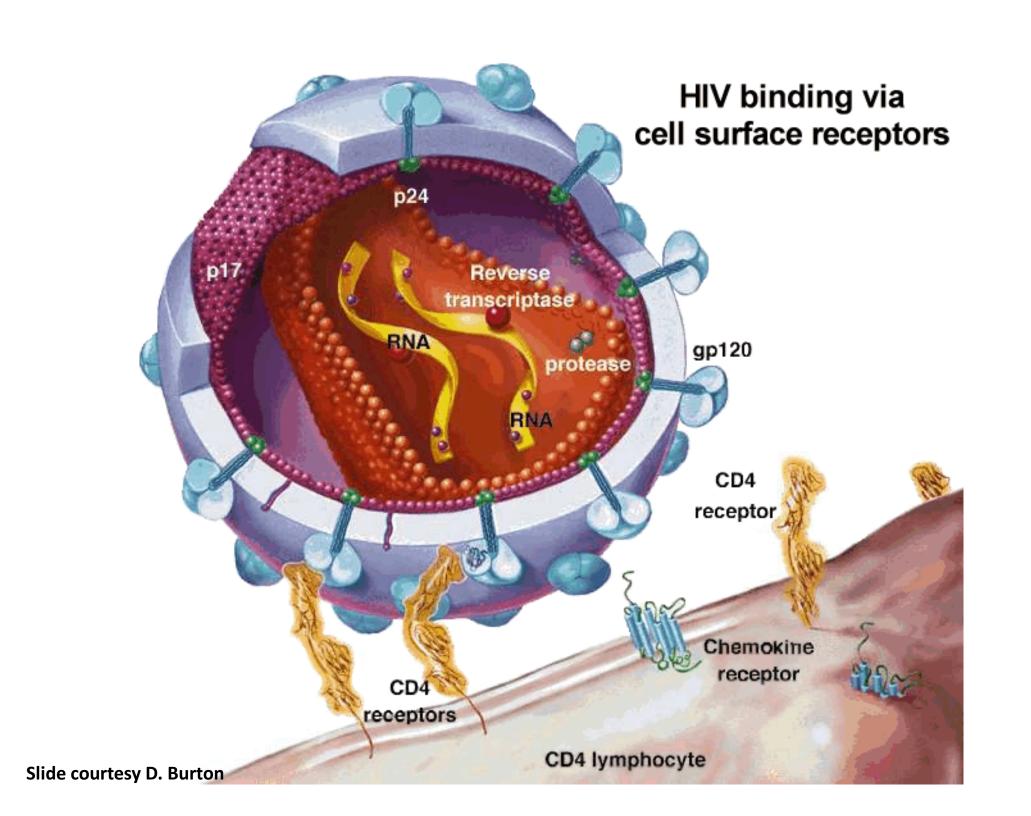


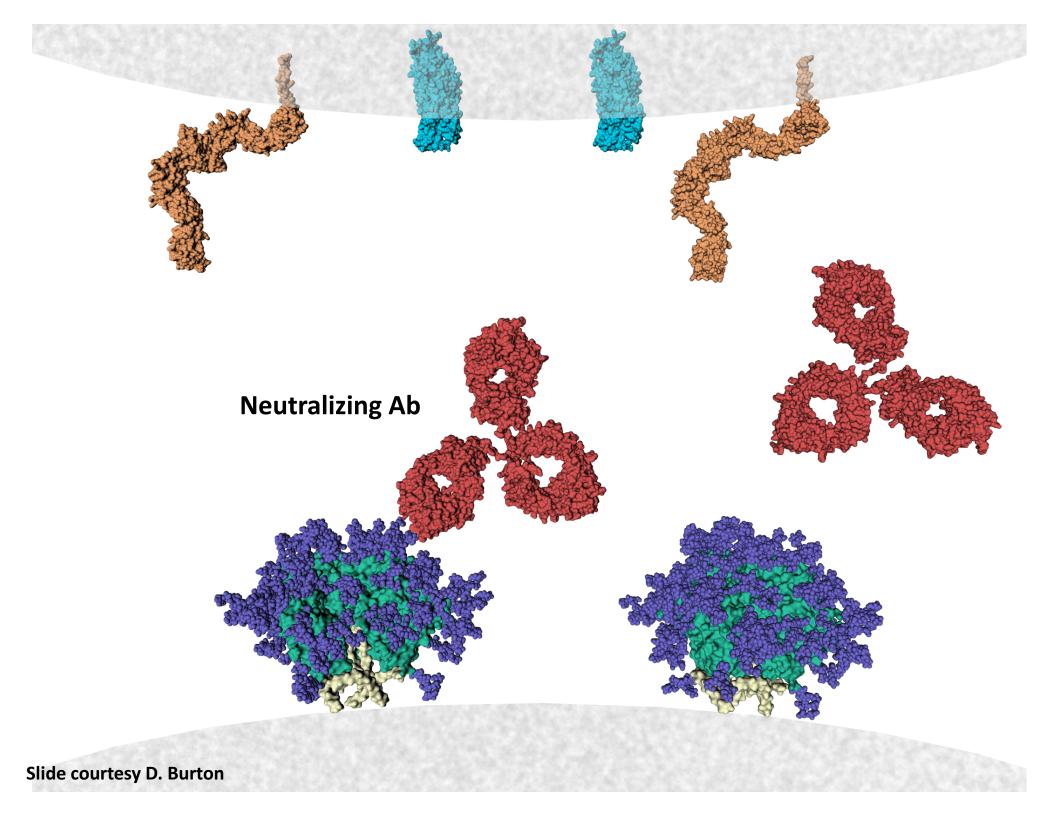
Neutralizing Ab directed vaccines



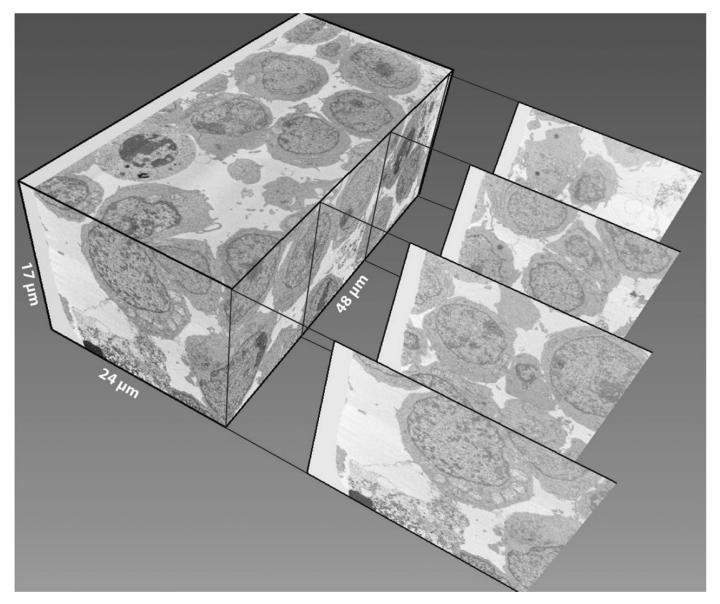
HIV Entry





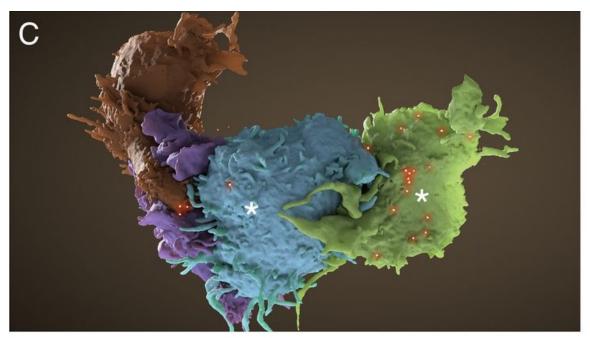


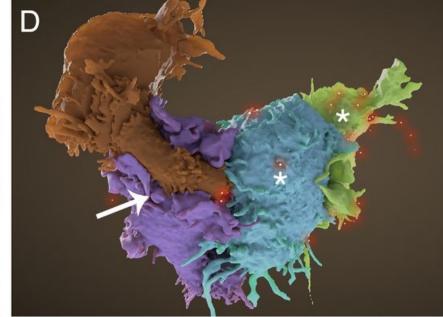
FIB-SEM imaging reveals virological synapses between infected and uninfected T cells.



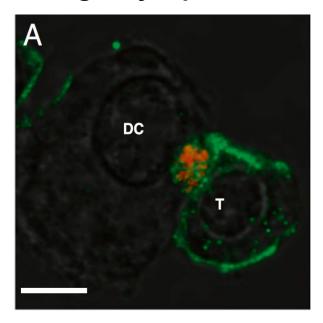
Thao Do et al. J. Virol. 2014;88:10327-10339

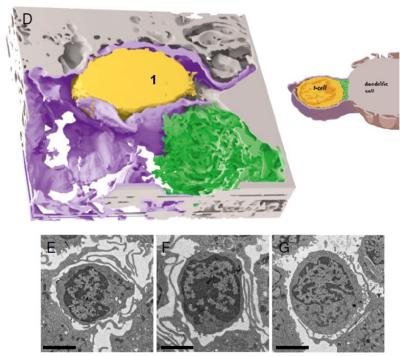
Virologic Synapses Pose a Challenge to Nab Blockade of Viral Transmission

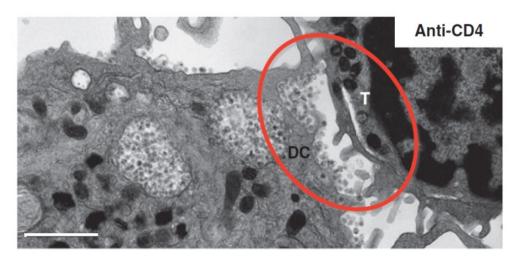


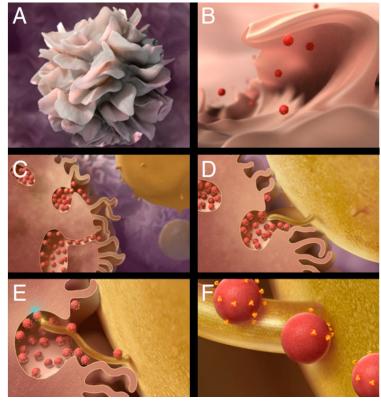


Virologic Synapses Pose a Challenge to Nab Blockade of Viral Transmission









13336-13341 | PNAS | July 27, 2010 | vol. 107 | no. 30

HIV-1 ANTIBODIES

Science

2 SEPTEMBER 2016 • VOL 353 ISSUE 6303

Antibody-mediated protection against SHIV challenge includes systemic clearance of distal virus

Jinyan Liu, Khader Ghneim, Devin Sok, William J. Bosche, Yuan Li, Elizabeth Chipriano, Brian Berkemeier, Kelli Oswald, Erica Borducchi, Crystal Cabral, Lauren Peter, Amanda Brinkman, Mayuri Shetty, Jessica Jimenez, Jade Mondesir, Benjamin Lee, Patricia Giglio, Abishek Chandrashekar, Peter Abbink, Arnaud Colantonio, Courtney Gittens, Chantelle Baker, Wendeline Wagner, Mark G. Lewis, Wenjun Li, Rafick-Pierre Sekaly, ** Jeffrey D. Lifson, 4* Dennis R. Burton, 3,8* Dan H. Barouch 1,8*+

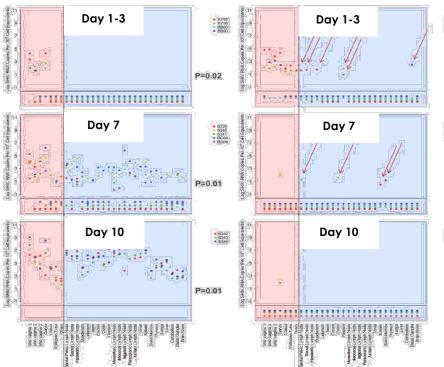






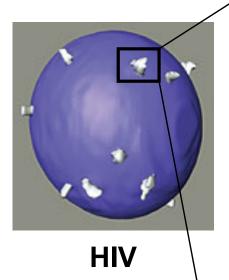
SHAM

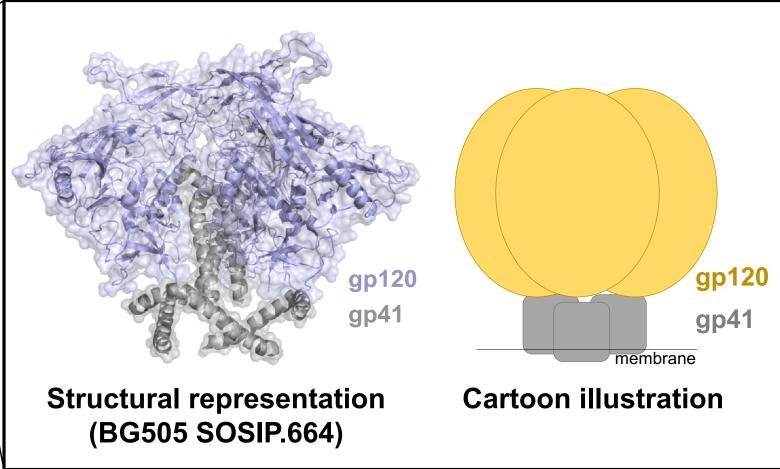
PGT121



- **IVAG SHIV SF162P3 challenge**
- **Increased early distal vRNA+** tissues with bNAb PGT121 vs. sham control
- Adoptive transfer transmissible virus present early at distal sites with PGT121
- Virus cleared by day 10

The HIV Env spike, sole target of nAbs, is a metastable trimer of heterodimers

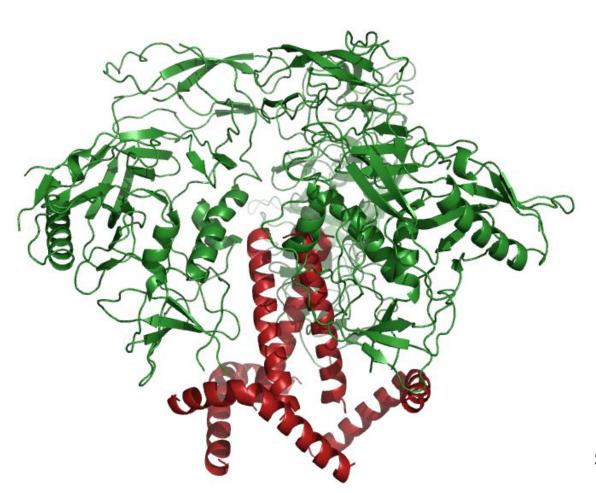




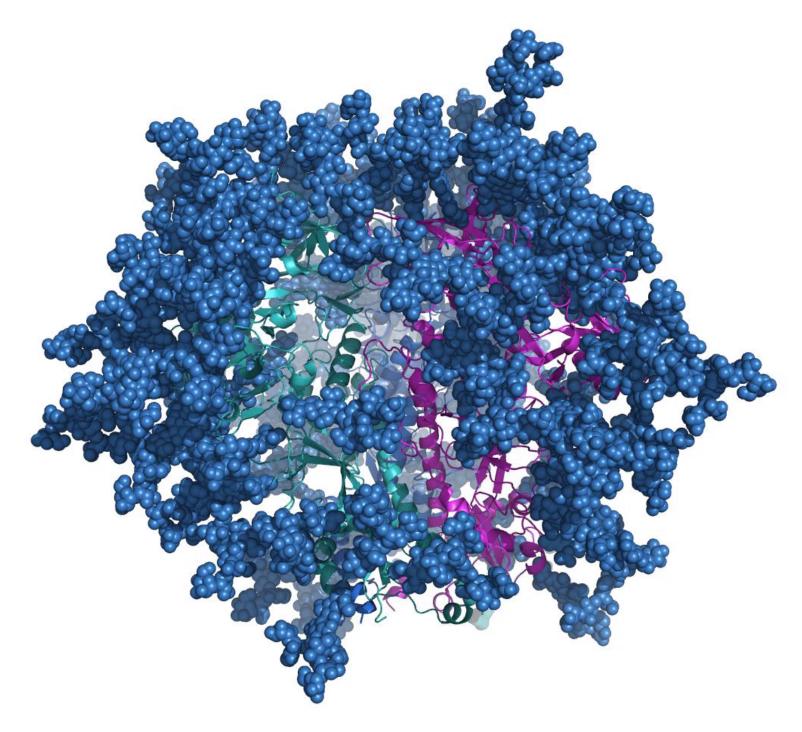
Zhu et al, Nature, 2006 Julien et al, Science, 2013 Lyumkis et al, Science, 2013 Pancera et al, Nature, 2014

HIV Spike

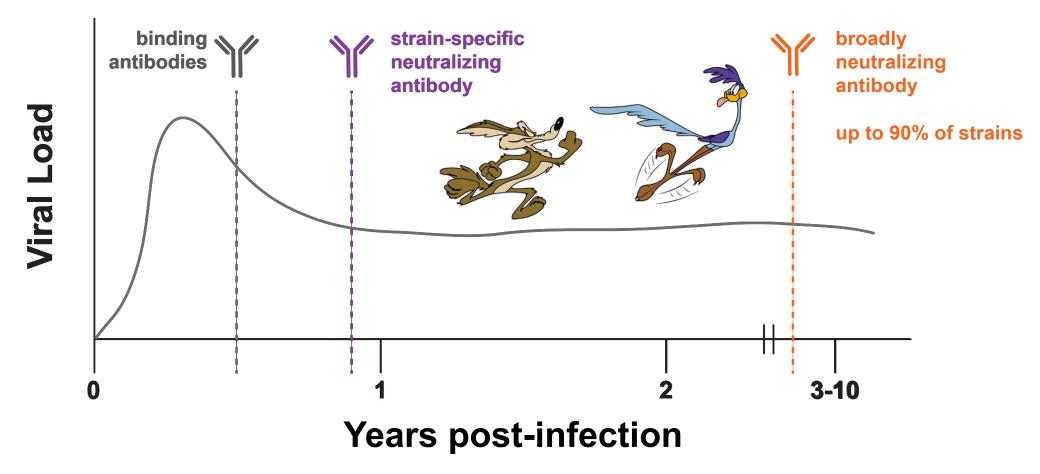
Jardine, Menis & Schief



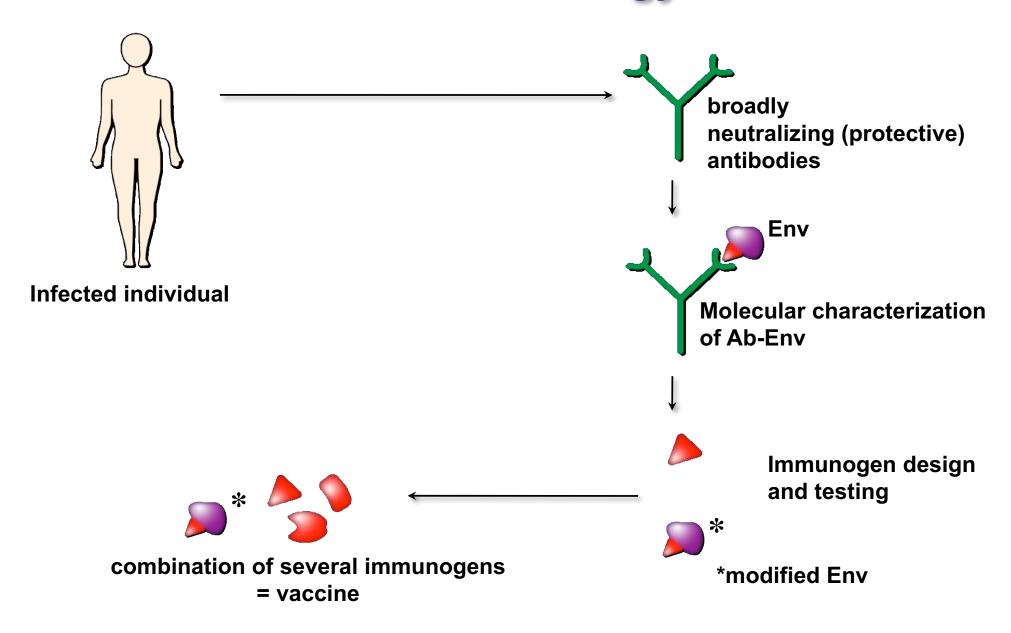
Slide courtesy D. Burton



Despite the evasion tactics by HIV Env, up to 20% of chronically-infected individuals develop broadly neutralizing antibodies

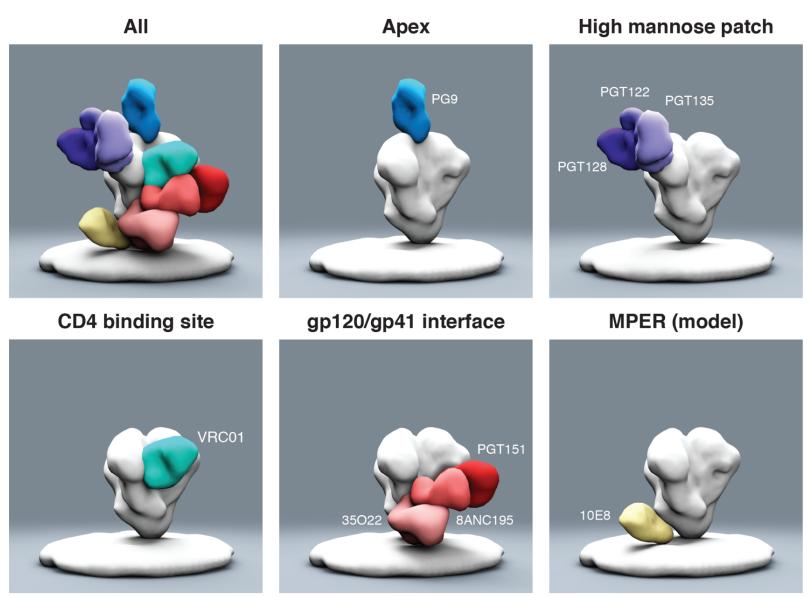


Reverse vaccinology 2.0



(adapted from Burton, Nat. Rev. Immunol., 2:706, 2002; Rappuoli et al, J Exp Med, 2016).

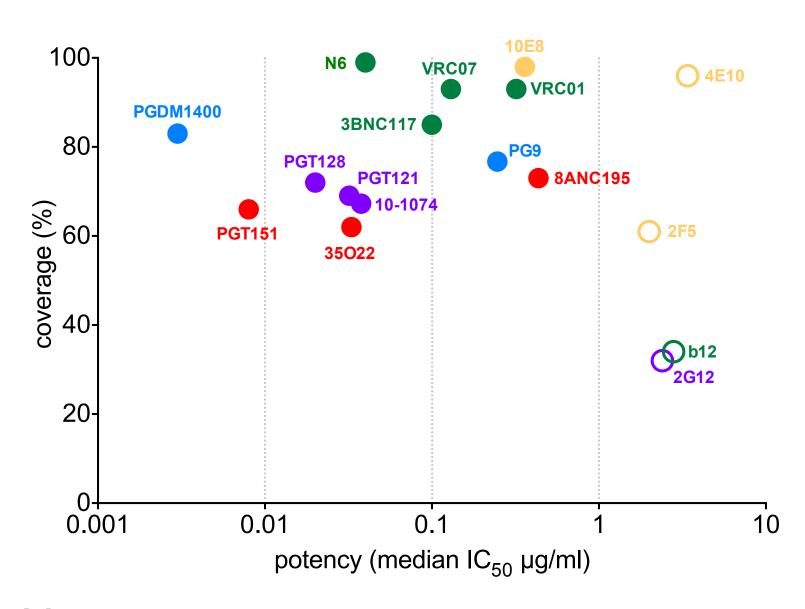
Prototype bnAbs: binding regions



Burton & Hangartner, Ann Rev Imm, 2016

Ward et al

Breadth and potency of prototype bnAbs from natural HIV infection



Additional Obstacles to development of bnAb-targeted vaccines

- Oddball characteristics of bnMabs
 - CDR3 length
 - Somatic hypermutation
- Bridging the gap from antigen to immunogen
- Immunogens, Immunization scheme
 - Conformationally authentic trimers
 - Germline B cell receptor engagement
 - Sequential immunization
 - Persistence of antigen in vaccination vs. infection

Passive BNmAb Administration as Prophylaxis

- Obviates the "Antigen to Immunogen" challenge
- Efficacy demonstrated in NHP models
- Clinical studies in progress
- Multiple Abs may be necessary to for diversity coverage
- Administration/Costs: PK extending modifications
- Gene therapy approaches: AAV-vectors

Non-neutralizing Ab targeted vaccine

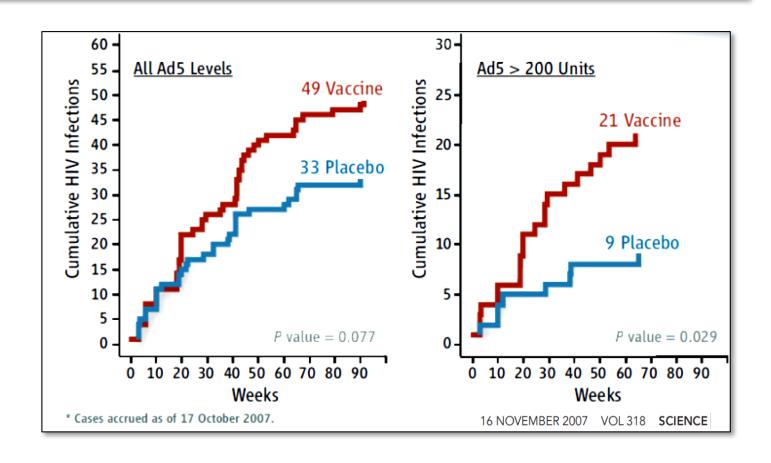
- Conceptual paradigm from RV144 "Thai Trial"
- Modest (31%) efficacy; minimal CD8+ T cell responses, nAb responses
- Immune correlates:
 - CD4+ T cell responses to Env
 - Non neutralizing, ADCC mediating responses to V1V2 region of Env, in the absence of IgA responses

Cellular Immunity Targeted Vaccines

Lancet 2008; 372: 1881-93

Efficacy assessment of a cell-mediated immunity HIV-1 vaccine (the Step Study): a double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled, test-of-concept trial

Susan P Buchbinder, Devan V Mehrotra, Ann Duerr, Daniel W Fitzgerald, Robin Mogg, David Li, Peter B Gilbert, Javier R Lama, Michael Marmor, Carlos del Rio, M Juliana McElrath, Danilo R Casimiro, Keith M Gottesdiener, Jeffrey A Chodakewitz, Lawrence Corey, Michael N Robertson, and the Step Study Protocol Team*

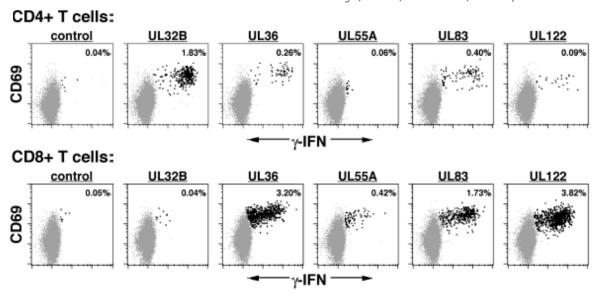


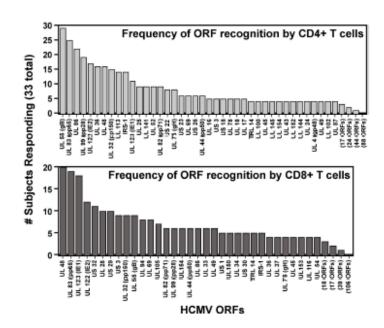
Broadly targeted human cytomegalovirusspecific CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells dominate the memory compartments of exposed subjects



Andrew W. Sylwester,¹ Bridget L. Mitchell,¹ John B. Edgar,¹ Cara Taormina,¹ Christian Pelte,¹ Franziska Ruchti,¹ Paul R. Sleath,² Kenneth H. Grabstein,² Nancy A. Hosken,² Florian Kern,³ Jay A. Nelson,¹ and Louis J. Picker¹

³Institut für Medizinische Immunologie, Charité, 10098 Berlin, Germany

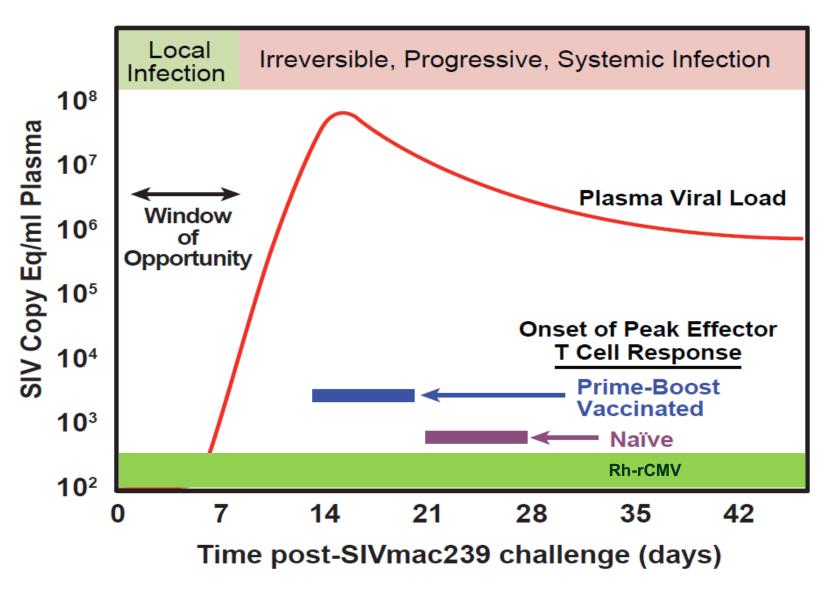




¹Vaccine and Gene Therapy Institute, Departments of Pathology and Molecular Microbiology and Immunology, and the Oregon National Primate Research Center, Oregon Health & Science University, Beaverton, OR 97006

²Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA 98104

Kinetic Mismatch Barrier for AIDS Vaccines: "Too Little, Too Late"



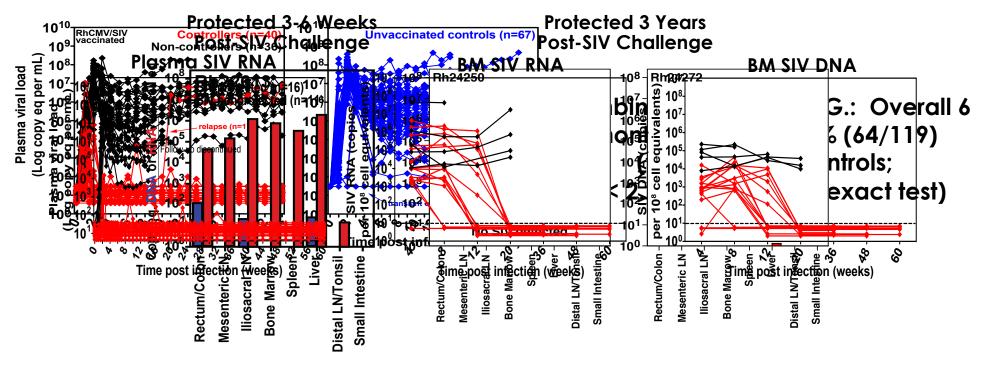
Picker, LJ, Hansen, SG, and Lifson, JD, Ann Rev Med, 2011

RhCMV as a Vaccine Vector: From Basic Research to an Unconventional Vaccine

CMV cellular immune responses

- Broadly specific CD4 and CD8 responses
- Persistent virus—persistent responses
- Effector memory differentiation skewed, immediate effector capacity
- Broad tissue distribution
- Would a CMV-vectored SIV vaccine induce SIVspecific responses with these properties?
- If so, would these responses be associated with vaccine protection?

Cellular Only RhCMV-68.1/SIV Vaccine Responses (no Ab) Have Characteristics of CMV Induced Responses and Provide <u>Post-Acquisition Stringent Control</u> of Viral Replication



Hansen et al, Nat Med, 2009; Hansen et al, Nature, 2011; Hansen et al, Nature 2013, Hansen et al, in preparation.

Progressive clearance of residual virus from tissue over time!

Science



VOL 340 24 MAY 2013

Cytomegalovirus Vectors Violate CD8⁺ T Cell Epitope Recognition Paradigms

Scott G. Hansen, Jonah B. Sacha, Colette M. Hughes, Julia C. Ford, Benjamin J. Burwitz, Isabel Scholz, Roxanne M. Gilbride, Matthew S. Lewis, Awbrey N. Gilliam, Abigail B. Ventura, Daniel Malouli, Guangwu Xu, Rebecca Richards, Nathan Whizin, Jason S. Reed, Katherine B. Hammond, Miranda Fischer, John M. Turner, Alfred W. Legasse, Michael K. Axthelm, Paul T. Edlefsen, Jay A. Nelson, Jeffrey D. Lifson, Klaus Früh, Louis J. Picker



CD8+ T Cell Responses Induced by Rh-CMV 68.1 Vectors Are Unconventionally Restricted (MHC Class II and IE)...

SCIENCE VOL 340 24 MAY 2013

Cytomegalovirus Vectors Violate CD8⁺ T Cell Epitope Recognition Paradigms

Scott G. Hansen, 1 Jonah Isabel Scholz, Roxanne Abigail B. Ventura, Dani Jason S. Reed, Katherin Klaus Früh, Louis J. Pick

IMMUNOLOGY

SCIENCE 12 FEBRUARY 2016 • VOL 351 ISSUE 6274

Broadly targeted CD8⁺ T cell responses restricted by major Alfred W. Legasse, Micha histocompatibility complex E

Scott G. Hansen, 1* Helen L. Wu, 1* Benjamin J. Burwitz, 1 Colette M. Hughes, 1 Katherine B. Hammond, Abigail B. Ventura, Jason S. Reed, Roxanne M. Gilbride, Emily Ainslie, 1 David W. Morrow, 1 Julia C. Ford, 1 Andrea N. Selseth, 1 Reesab Pathak, 1 Daniel Malouli, Alfred W. Legasse, Michael K. Axthelm, Jay A. Nelson, Geraldine M. Gillespie, Lucy C. Walters, Simon Brackenridge, Hannah R. Sharpe, César A. López,³ Klaus Früh,¹ Bette T. Korber,^{3,4} Andrew J. McMichael,² S. Gnanakaran,³ Jonah B. Sacha,¹† Louis J. Picker¹†

...and Unconventional Responses Appear to be Responsible for Vaccine Protection!

Take Home Messages

- HIV vaccine development represents an extraordinary challenge, due to properties and biology of the target virus
- Considerable scientific progress has been made, but an efficacious vaccine remains elusive
- Ultimate success will likely depend on unconventional vaccine approaches
- The pressing need for a vaccine, and the potential impact of even a partially effective vaccine, motivate and justify continued research in this challenging area